(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2061.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1786.

COPENHAGEN, *March* 16.

THE rapid decreaſe of trade in this ſtate, which is attributed to the late ſumptuary laws, has occaſioned ſuch a dearth of proviſions, that a great number of workmen, finding it impoſſible to gain an honeſt livelihood, have left the kingdom. The numbers of theſe emigrants already amount to one thouſand. Several of them have determined to ſettle at Cherſon, and ſeven or eight hundred of them have for this purpoſe addreſſed the Ruſſian ambaſſador at our court, who has regiſtered their names and profeſſions, but it is not probable that government will overlook the tranſfer of ſo many uſeful ſubjects to a foreign power.

BERLIN, *March* 31.

It appears that the troubles which lately agitated the city of Dantzick, are reviving, the inhabitants having taken underhand means to give freſh cauſe of diſpleaſure to his Pruſſian majeſty. It is added, that, apprized of the affront offered to his dignity, the king has written to the magiſtrates of Dantzick, demanding reparation proportioned to the offence, which reparation he himſelf will exact, if it is denied him by the magiſtracy.

LONDON, *March* 17.

In the pariſh church of Kedelſtone, within three miles of the town of Derby, in Derbyſhire, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Curſon, from whom the family of the preſent lord Scarſdale is deſcended, which monument repreſents Mrs. Curſon, with two infants ſucking at her breaſt, ſhe holding both. This good woman after being long very ill, was to all appearance dead, and was buried in her wedding ring, and other paraphernalia of her perſon; the rogue of a ſexton took the ring, &c. off her finger, the firſt night ſhe was buried; in ſo doing, he gave her ſo much pain, that ſhe hollowed out. The ſexton ran out of the church, in the dead of night, ſcared; ſhe got out of her coffin and grave, walked home, was let in by her huſband; and had the two children (twins) repreſented on the monument, and five others. An inſtance of the ſame ſort is on a monument, in the church of St. Giles, Cripple-gate.

April 19. It is aſſerted on good authority, that yeſterday morning a diſcovery was made of a deſign, which may be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences: ſeveral foreigners of diſtinction had found means to get into our dock-yards, arſenals, &c &c. with the view of making full diſcoveries of our actual naval ſituation, through every department, in which buſineſs, they were no doubt, aſſiſted by ſome of our own countrymen, whoſe ſituations enabled them to afford the neceſſary informations. Upon this dangerous plot being diſcovered, the whole was laid before his majeſty, who inſtantly ſummoned a council, the reſult of whoſe deliberations was, that an expreſs ſhould be immediately diſpatched to the French ambaſſador, now at Bath, complaining of this treacherous proceeding, as the perſons detected in it, are ſtrongly ſuſpected of being in the pay of his maſter. Meſſengers are ordered to be in waiting to receive his excellency's anſwer, and to proceed with the whole directly to the court of France. They will be accompanied with very ſerious remonſtrances to that court; and to which a categorical anſwer will be demanded without delay.

April 25. It is ſaid, that whatever turn the impeachment of Mr. Haſtings takes, a golden medal will be ſtruck to perpetuate the memory of his accuſer; that is, though Mr. Haſtings be found innocent, his accuſer will have the ſame honour paid him as if he had been found guilty: ſo, a man undoubtedly is entitled to the ſame applauſe for perſecuting an innocent, as for perſecuting a guilty man!

April 29. Letters from Spain, via Paris, aſſure, that many bankruptcies have taken place in that kingdom, in conſequence of the loſs of the St. Peter of Alcantara—letters received in Paris on the 15th, add, that many other failures are inevitable—hitherto that of Pournier and Co. is the moſt conſiderable; it amounts to no leſs than 1,500,000 piaſtres. This accident muſt neceſſarily affect the circulation of the notes of St. Charles bank, which are honoured only in the capitals of Europe.

A letter from Paris, dated April 24, ſays, "The letters from Cadiz, received by the laſt courier, announce the bankruptcy of ſeveral merchants of that port, among whom are two French houſes, viz. that of Meſſrs. Formier, Ribeaupierre, Medard and Co. who have failed for about ſix millions of livres tournois; and that of Meſſrs. Laferre and Co. for about three millions of livres. The bankers of our capital are not much intereſted in that diſaſter; but it is feared that our manufacturing cities will not come off ſo well."

May 4. A letter from the Hague, dated April 16, ſays, "Count de Maillebois is juſt now on the eve of departing for Paris; he took leave of the ſtates general yeſterday, and ſets off from hence, as we expect, to-morrow. The count returns home with a variety of preſents, excluſive of an annual penſion for life."

Copy of a letter from the right honourable lord George Gordon, to the right honourable the marquis of Carmarthen, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, &c.

"My lord,

"Mr. Tufts, an American gentleman now in London, is poſſeſſed of undeniable intelligence that J. Adams Eſq; (who is received by the king as ambaſſador from the United States of America) has his ſalary paid him quarterly by count D'Adhemer, the French ambaſſador. I thought it my duty to acquaint your lordſhip with Mr. Tufts's communication to me for the immediate information of his majeſty's council and government, that you may beware of Mr. Adams.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordſhip's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

"G. GORDON."

The marquis of Carmarthen's anſwer, addreſſed to the right honourable lord George Gordon, Welbeck-ſtreet, and ſuperſcribed "Carmarthen."

"*Monday night, May* 1, 1786.

"Lord Carmarthen preſents his compliments to lord George Gordon, and returns his lordſhip thanks for the note received from him yeſterday."

The Turks, if we may credit the recent accounts from Conſtantinople, ſeem to be tempting their own fate. If to the confuſion which now reigns through that unhappy empire, a revolution in the ſeraglio be added, which the riotous behaviour of the janizaries ſeems to indicate to be faſt approaching, and the puppet they cloath in the imperial robe be forced into a war with Ruſſia, their ruin is inevitable. When an army after dethroning the ſovereign takes the field, adieu to all ſubordination and diſcipline; their nominal leaders are their ſlaves, and muſt implicitly obey their caprices. Mutinous in the camp, cowardly in the fight, they will ruſh upon their enemies, and fly from them with equal precipitation; nothing therefore but ill ſucceſs can be expected from them, and they give the empreſs as well as the emperor the faireſt opportunity that could be wiſhed, of further diſmembering that empire. Nor will the ambitious baſhaws and beys be idle; they have in general long ſhewn an ardent deſire to make themſelves independent of the Porte, and they will doubtleſs not neglect the preſent occaſion to attempt erecting ſeparate governments. Whether this event, ſhould it take place, will ſuſpend the other projects of thoſe potentates time only can diſcover. It is more than probable that it will: but this ſuſpenſion will only be temporary, and the ſmall ſtates in their neighbourhood muſt be equally on their guard againſt them.

There are ſix ſhips now building at private dock-yards in the river for the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, to meaſure 1200 tons each, which are 200 tons more than any of the preſent ſhips; they are intended wholly for the tea trade from China.

All the ſhips employed by the Eaſt-India company in the China trade, from the end of the year 1787, and as much ſooner as practicable, are, according to a vote and reſolution of the directors, to be one thouſand tons and upwards; as ſmall ſhips do not anſwer well on that long voyage.

BOSTON, *June* 19.

Extract of a letter from the marquis de la Fayette, to a friend in Boſton.

"While I laſt had the happineſs to be in Boſton, it was recommended to me by a great number of my friends, that on my return to France I ſhould endeavour to obtain an exemption, or at leaſt a diminution of duties on American whale-oil. That nothing on my part was left untried to effect the purpoſe, I think it is needleſs to mention; but the opportunity was the more unfavourable, as the French miniſtry had juſt adopted the plan, and were ſanguine in their hope to revive the national fiſhery. Upon which I took meaſures to be more acquainted with the company for lighting Paris and other great cities, and induced them to ſend propoſals for an invoice of whale-oil, of about eight hundred thouſand French livres worth. This being done, it was repreſented to the miniſtry that their wiſhes to oblige America might be reconciled to their own plans of national fiſhery; if an exemption of duties was granted for that part which the French company had engaged to purchaſe. It was partly at firſt, and then totally obtained, on condition the exportations back to America ſhould be made in French produce. No price was fixed in the propoſals, becauſe it had been obſerved by ſome American merchants, whom we conſulted, that the uncertainty of that fiſhery might cauſe the New-England undertakers to be cramped in their efforts to fulfil the engagement under a certain price. But it was the opinion of the American miniſters and myſelf—1ſt. That at the market price there could not fail to be a great profit to the American trade, ariſing from that exemption of the large duties laid on foreign oil, and even of thoſe duties which every entering veſſel is to pay. 2dly. That by the terms of the propoſals, the American merchants, ſo far as that ſum extended, were freely introduced in the French harbours and not in the leaſt reſtrained. 3dly. That although there was no great mercantile fortune made by the plan, yet the ſpeculation was ſafe enough to inſure the ſubſiſtence for that year, of many families of fiſhermen whom the Britiſh duties had cut off from their employment. The plan was ſettled at Mr. Jefferſon's houſe; and Mr. Adams, who, as well as his father, had been much pleaſed with a ſcheme which might benefit his country, was ſo kind as to take the propoſals out with him; and the neceſſary paſſports have alſo been forwarded to him. What ſucceſs the plan has met with, I do not yet know, but beg you to remember that it was undertaken on a conviction that an exemption or diminution of duties could not be obtained on a general ſcale for that time. I have the honour to enclоſe a French extract of a letter from the comptroller-general, whereby you will find that ſome late meaſures have been taken for the enſuing year, reſpecting the American fiſh-oil of every kind, and which are different from thoſe of Great Britain. They are communicated to congreſs, through the proper channel, by Mr. Jefferſon; but in order it may be known in New England as ſoon as poſſible, it was my friend's opinion, I ought, while he is making an official communication, to ſend to ſome perſon in Boſton an extract of the private letter I had received."

NEW-YORK, *June* 22.

It is ſaid, that a company of gentlemen in France have offered great encouragement to the Nantucket whale-fiſhermen on condition of their going and eſtabliſhing that lucrative branch of buſineſs under their eye and patronage at Dunkirk!—It is likewiſe ſaid, that the Britiſh parliament have it in agitation to empower, by act, the governor of our unweary friends in Nova-Scotia, to grant Britiſh regiſters to all the veſſels of thoſe Leviathanians who will eſtabliſh that fiſhery within the Britiſh American dominions!—So, upon the whole, we may conclude, that unleſs we encourage them by our own acts, we ſhall not only be deprived of a conſiderable revenue from thence iſſuing, but likewiſe of an advantageous nurſery of ſeamen.

We learn from Shelburne (New-Brunſwick) that ſome farmers, having imprudently ſet fire to a quantity of bruſh upon their lands, the fire ſpread with great rapidity, and was not extinguiſhed the 25th ultimo, burning fences, potatoe fields, and houſes as it went. Two houſes belonging to Meſſieurs Whiting and Moſes, one belonging to major Hooke, with the regimental hoſpital, a houſe of James M'Ewen, Eſq; and one of Edward Brinly, Eſq; were all conſumed. Round to town, and upon the banks of the Roſeway, four houſes were likewiſe burnt, one of which was the property of Mr. Shakeſpear.

The merchants of the French Weſt-India iſlands, having ſince the peace, truſted ſome captains of veſſels under American colours with conſiderable credits, by which they were enabled to load with goods ſuitable for the markets of this continent; and ſeveral of them having not complied with their engagements, and others given falſe directions, where application was to be made for payment; it is ſaid, that to prevent a fraud ſo injurious to the intereſt of the commerce of the two nations, and to the mutual confidence that merchants are ſome times forced to put in one another, orders have been iſſued to the governors of thoſe iſlands, to admit for the future, no American colours in their ports (though loaded with permitted articles) unleſs, beſides their naval papers in the moſt regular order, they are alſo provided with paſſports from the conſuls or vice-conſul, of that nation reſiding in the ſtates of the union to which they ſhall belong, by which means thoſe ſhips

deserve credit will be easily known from those that cannot be trusted with any degree of security.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

It is with singular pleasure we inform our readers, that Messieurs Charles and Christopher Marshall, jun. have lately established a manufactory of glauber salt, and sal amoniac, in the neighbourhood of this city, in which they will be able to manufacture both those salts of as good a quality, and in as large quantities as they have ever been imported from Europe. Specimens of these salts were, a few evenings ago, laid before the philosophical society.

By accounts from Stratford, in Connecticut, we are informed that the right rev. bishop Seabury has lately ordained several candidates for holy orders in the episcopal church; and at the town of Stratford near four hundred persons were confirmed by the bishop, agreeably to the rubrick in the church of England's liturgy.

A letter from the administrators of the French colony of Hispaniola, dated Port-au Prince, May 7, says, "A great drought has prevailed in this colony, for months, and all kind of provisions for slaves are as dear as they are scarce. We foresee that the scarcity will last some months more, because all the subsistence which was kept in store will soon be consumed, as the dryness has not permitted to raise or plant any ——Cargoes of corn, pease, beans, rice, potatoes, and all kind of provisions for slaves, will certainly give a benefit to the importer."

A letter from a gentleman in Scotland, says, "When we consented to an union with England, and to bear our share of the burthen of the national debt, we consented in the belief of sharing the gainful trade with the English colonies. These colonies are now independent, and their commerce is now open to the whole world, while taxes imposed on their account crush the infant manufactures, and check the rising trade of Scotland. Instances are not wanting of infringements on the treaty of union. The circumstances of the times are altered. A treaty violated by one of the contracting parties, is not obligatory to the other. Let us, therefore, shake off at once the shackles imposed upon us by our connexion with England: let us renew our ancient league with France, and in all the vigour of youth, spring forth into rank and consideration among the nations: and unincumbered by taxes and other restraints, open our views to unlimited commerce, regain a national character, and run the career of glory. Neither Dutch nor English jealousy shall curb our well laid enterprises. The isthmus of Panama, under the auspices of the house of Bourbon, will gladly receive a colony from Scotland, disunited from England. Ireland, allied to us, by blood and similarity of situation, will co-operate with us in asserting an independence that will secure her own. The towns on our eastern shores, that have mourned *the union* in dust and ashes, shall again lift up their heads and flourish: and the Forth, like the Thames, shall be crowded with the merchandise of the world."

An act of parliament passed in England, on the twenty-first of January, in the year 1785, entitled, "An act for the better securing the duties payable on tobacco," recites—that from January 1, 1786, no tobacco but from America (except of the growth of Spain, Portugal, or Ireland) shall be imported into Great-Britain—that no tobacco shall be imported from any of the United States in America, in any ship or vessel of less burthen than seventy tons, with the master and three-fourths of the mariners belonging to the United States—American tobacco, imported in traffic into the West-India islands, may be from thence imported into Great-Britain—no tobacco shall be imported but in casks, &c. containing 450 pounds weight, under penalty of forfeiting treble the value of the tobacco—tobacco may be brought loose for the use of the seamen, &c. at the rate of five pounds each, nor shall small quantities being on board a vessel without the master's knowledge, render her liable to loss or forfeiture—officers of the customs in America to deliver to the master on clearing a manifest, and transmit a duplicate to the commissioners of the customs in Great-Britain, containing the name of the place where such tobacco was taken on board, the name of the ship or vessel so taking it on board, and the tonnage thereof, and an account of all the tobacco so laden, with the number of hogsheads, casks, chests and cases containing the same, and the particular weight of tobacco, together with the marks and numbers set on each and every hogshead, cask, chest, or case, with the tare—no tobacco of the growth of the American states to be imported without a manifest sworn to by the master of the vessel—if duties are not immediately paid, bond to be given for payment of said subsidies, customs, duties, and impolts, within 18 months, to commence at the expiration of twenty days after the report or entry of said ship or vessel—damaged tobacco to be burnt, if the duty is refused to be paid——allowance to be made for tobacco actually damaged on ship-board, by stress of weather or any unforeseen accident—discount to be allowed on payment of bonds before they become due—no manufactured tobacco to be exported but in packages, and from the same port where it was originally imported—decrease of weight of tobacco from lying in warehouses, to be allowed in the discharge of bonds—if bonds are not duly discharged, it may be sold for payment."

A letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Halifax, dated March 20, says, "Matters of more immediate consequence to this country have, for some time back, so fat absorbed the attention of administration and parliament, that America has, till lately, scarcely been mentioned. The finances of Great-Britain, have been of late the only speculation of the public, as Mr. Pitt has formed a plan for the actual reduction of the national debt; which being a measure long and ardently desired, causes various expectations and anxious doubts. Many acknowledgments, all allow, are due to a minister, who, among the many that have preceded him, who never seriously attempted any thing of the kind, stands forward with such laudable intentions. The reduction of the national debt proposed to be made, is the effect of a saving of 60,000l. a year, the interest of two millions sterling; a saving, which very able calculators have clearly demonstrated, would (if sacredly appropriated) nearly, in the course of 50 years, entirely pay off 280,000,000 which we now labour under. The means proposed to be adopted for this purpose, are allowed to be as judicious and effectual, as the object proposed to be attained, is allowedly patriotic and beneficial. This, I presume, has already had one very good effect: It has enabled government to endeavour at reviving and encouraging an immense source of wealth, hitherto wholly neglected and unprofitable; I mean, our home fisheries, which, if carried on and supported in the extensive manner they might, would vie with the Newfoundland fishery. They have relieved fisheries on the eastern and western coasts of Scotland from the injunctions and observations they were subjected to, which tied up the hands of the inhabitants of those coasts, and thereby threw the produce of their bays, harbours, &c. into the hands of foreigners. Would you conceive, that in so intelligent and enterprising a country as this has always been, a branch of commerce which, upon a very low calculation, would employ 30,000 seamen, or persons fitted by their employ for seamen, should be hitherto left neglected? This has been the fact, but government now seem determined to rescue this valuable appendage to the nation from ruin, and to render it as advantageous to the country as it possibly can be made. The Dutch, the Danes, the Norwegians, the Irish, have come upon the Scotch coast and being un-embarrassed, and free from the restraints the proprietors of the coast were subjected to, have run away with every advantage their own fire side (if I may so speak) could have afforded them. The great and most immediate advantage expected, is this, to enable the inhabitants of this kingdom to vie with and deprive the Dutch of that preference they have enjoyed these many years, for supplying the English markets with fresh fish, by which they have carried from this kingdom immense sums annually, but which our own fish merchants will now certainly gain, to their own benefit, and to the benefit of the nation at large. I will add one more observation, which is this, that the bait with which the Dutch caught the fish they supplied our markets with, is only found in the river Thames, and from thence sold by the Dutch. Would you suppose such palpable oversight and inattention could ever take place? but we are at last come to our senses, and I hope shall have resolution to preserve, as we had fortune to discover our domestic advantages.

"With respect to your part of the globe, where, free from the disquieting sensations which this populous town occasions, you breathe the air of freedom, and have reason to look forward to future prosperity, government are determined to secure the carrying trade. By orders issued in council, in pursuance of an act passed the session before last, all American vessels were prohibited to load or to be unladen at any of our West India ports. This prohibition has proved so salutary to our navigation, that this session it has been continued. It has been declared and proved, that British bottoms, navigated according to law, have entirely carried on the commerce between the West-Indies and the United States; and that as great an importation of American commodities to the West-Indies has taken place since the war, as in any seven years, upon an average, before the war.

"It has been attended likewise with another great benefit—the supply of the West-Indies with Newfoundland fish, &c in British bottoms, which has already employed about 400 ships, and thereby makes an increase of about 4000 seamen. The confining the supply of bread, flour and live stock, to actual British built ships to Newfoundland, must gall your independent neighbours, as much as it will advantage our marine. Surely if all these advantages should continue or increase, and Nova-Scotia and Canada in time be enabled to supply the West-India islands with provisions, &c the wealth that will thereby arise to the colonies and this country will be immense, and place you in a more profitable way, and attended with more advantages than America could ever have been in. Besides past experience will teach the colonists to behave liberally and ingenuously towards this country; and this country will learn, that to promote and invigorate their general welfare, whatever measures are intended to be adopted, must be begun with, and afterwards steadily adhered to.

"I have thus touched upon the two greatest things in this country——finance and commerce, which imply every advantage, strength, and respectability we can enjoy; and you will observe from what I have wrote, (which is all from very good authority) that if these plans succeed, this country can by no means be said to be in a declining situation.

"I am very much pleased to hear that so many of the Nantucket people intend settling at Dartmouth. What an influx of wealth and advantage will they be to you! I understand that France had contracted to take, and they had agreed to sell, a very large quantity of oil, while they were under the congress; but I should imagine their becoming British subjects will invalidate the bargain——for they will always find a market in England for all the oil they can furnish."

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 29.

By authentic accounts from the Western Country we learn, that a body of Indians, supposed to be of the Wabash tribe, collected and stole all the horses they could find from the white settlers there. They were soon after pursued and overtaken, when they engaged and the whites were obliged to retreat with the loss of three men killed. They soon collected a large number of settlers and again pursued and overtook them, when another engagement ensued, in which the Indians were defeated and lost seventeen of their men.

We further learn, that the inhabitants on and about Cumberland river have all moved into forts.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savannah, Georgia, to his correspondent in this town, dated May 28, 1786.

"There is much talk of an Indian war, and the governor has already issued his orders for a draught from the upper parts of the state to embody themselves. Colonel Clark has marched with fifty men to attack the Indians, and, I believe, has had a brush; however, I am led to think its all of no very great consequence, for colonel Clark says he does not want a reinforcement."

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 13.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
January 24, 1786.

ON motion, the question was put, That a committee be appointed to inquire into and state the sums of continental money paid into the treasury by the citizens of this state, for debts due to citizens of Great-Britain, the time when, by whom paid, and the real value thereof, and their opinion thereon? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. N. Worthington appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Stevenson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Adams, Ramsey, W. Bowie, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Faw, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, Driver, Stull.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Lethrbury, Graves, Gale, John Dashiell, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Chase, Purnell, Beatty, J. Bond, Wheeler, M'Mechen, Cellars, Oneale.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr B. Worthington, Mr. Stone, Mr. Digges, Mr. Ramsey, Mr. W. Bowie, Mr. Goldsborough, and Mr. Bracco, were appointed a committee for the above purpose.

MONDAY, March 6, 1786.

Mr. Stone, from the committee, brings in and delivers to Mr Speaker the following report:

By the COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into and state the several sums of money paid into the treasury by citizens of this state debtors to citizens of Great-Britain.

YOUR committee, in obedience to the directions of the honourable house, beg leave to report, That they have called on the treasurer of the western shore for an account of all sums of money that were paid to or lodged with him in continental bills of credit, and other bills of the same value, by citizens of this state, agreeably to an act of assembly passed at the city of Annapolis in October session seventeen hundred and eighty, entitled, An act for calling out of circulation the quota of this state of bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, and by resolves of convention, and find by the account rendered by the said treasurer, that there was paid, or lodged with him, in virtue of the before recited act, and under the twelfth section thereof, the sum of £. 144,576 12 3 in continental bills of credit, and other bills of the same value, which said sum was exchanged by him for the new emission of congress of the 18th of March 1780, at the rate of forty of the first mentioned bills for one of the latter emission, amounting to the sum of £. 3,614 8 4 of the said emission of March 1780, which emission your committee conceive to be equal to specie at this time, and as such will be applied to the credit of this state with the United States.

Your committee also beg leave to report, that from an examination of the law of October session 1780, under which the above-mentioned sums were paid, or deposited, it appears, that this money was only lodged with the treasurer as a place of safe keeping for those who should apply for it, and that this state has never made or directed any application of the said sums of money. Under these impressions, your committee came to the following resolutions, viz.

1. *Resolved*, That this state will only pay, whenever called on, for any of the said sums of bills of

credit lodged with the treasurer of the western shore under the twelfth section of the act of assembly passed October session 1780, entitled, An act for calling out of circulation the quota of this state of bills of credit issued by congress, and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old government, and by resolves of convention, at the rate of one specie dollar for forty dollars of the said bills so lodged, with an interest of six per cent. per annum from the time such bills were lodged as aforesaid until paid.

2. *Resolved*, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised and directed, to liquidate the several sums of bills of credit lodged with him as aforesaid at the rate of one specie dollar for forty dollars of the said bills, and shall, whenever applied to either by the person or persons who lodged the said bills of credit as aforesaid, or by the person or persons for whom it was mentioned to be lodged, after liquidating such sum or sums as aforesaid, and allowing an interest of six per cent. thereon until paid, pay such specie sum to either of such persons who shall apply as aforesaid, out of any public money which may be in the treasury unappropriated, or may grant a specie certificate for the amount thereof, discountable for any past or future taxes, except those levied and appropriated to the use of congress.

All which is submitted to the honourable house.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

Which was read.

WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1786.

On motion the question was put, That the report respecting the several sums of money paid into the treasury by citizens of this state, debtors to citizens of Great-Britain, be referred to the next session of assembly? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. R. Bowie appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Ridgely, John Dashiell, Waters, Waggaman, Baker, Oglevee, Ramsey, Quynn, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Beatty, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Funk, Oneale.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Somerville, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Turner, Stone, Goldsborough, Bracco, Adams, Ennalls, Miller, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chase, John Seney, Carey, Steret.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said report, with the yeas and nays, and the appointment of the committee, be published in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

DR. FENDALL

Is just arrived in this city, and may be spoke with at Mr. Joshua Frazier's.

THE doctor cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, first scaling and cleaning the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is a principal cause of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out sound: he prevents teeth from rotting, keeps such as are decayed from growing worse even to old age, makes the gums grow firm to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful; fills up with gold or lead those that are hollow, so as to render them useful, and to prevent the air getting into them and aggravating the pain: he transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there, and makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, and without pain, so that persons may eat, drink, or sleep with them in their mouths as conveniently as with natural ones, from which they cannot be distinguished by the sharpest eye: he also engrafts teeth on old stumps, and extracts teeth and stumps in the easiest manner, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw.

The doctor thinks the teeth of children should not be neglected, for by cleaning them, even in their tenderest state, with proper medicine, will prevent a number of diseases—great care should be taken of the second dentition of children, to prevent deformities, diseases, and to preserve their beauty—nay, the treatment of the first dentition at once concerns the health and life of children, and the soundness and beauty of all the teeth which they have already grown, or ever will have afterwards, and nothing can be more short sighted and erroneous, than the notion that the first teeth require no care, because they only last to the seventh year—he repeats it, the goodness and beauty of the second teeth, depend on the care of the first, &c.

His DENTIFRICE he has found to be greatly superior, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums; it is free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, prevent the tooth ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders which are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may always be procured at Dr. FENDALL's residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland.

Dente quid horridius nigro, quid pulebrius albo?

N. B. Dr. Fendall leaves Annapolis for Baltimore, on Monday the seventeenth of the month. 3X

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk. 8X

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, June 27, 1786.

RESOLVED, That the judges of the court of appeals be, and hereby are authorised and directed in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals, and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice and right may in their opinion require it; provided, that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been, shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said judges be entitled each to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

RESOLVED, That the said court assemble at the city of New York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ALLASON, Maryland.

Norman Bruce, James Bruce, John Bulman, Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; John Bisset, rev. Mr. Bowie, Cambridge; Fielder Bowie (3), Nottingham; Thomas Brown, Kent; Sarah Bell, Nanticoke river; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco; —— Biscoe, naval-officer, Patuxent; Jere. Banning, Oxford; Elisabeth Bradford, near Sinepuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chase (4), George Conway, John Craggs, Mr. Cheapcheale, Daniel Colter, Archibald Chilholm, Annapolis; John Carpenter (2), Richard Carnes, St. Mary's county; Joseph Corbett, Thomas Contee (2), Nottingham; Overton Carr (2), Prince-George's county; Samuel Judson Coolidge, Corse and Brooks, Chester-town; Benjamin Contee, David Carcaud, rev. Thomas John Claget, Patuxent; James Clark, Jn. Jh. Combe, Patowmack; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye; Mary Cruikshanks, Queen's county, or Nicholas Slewey, Chester-town.

William Deakins, Annapolis; Bennet Darnal, Patuxent; John De Butts, St. Mary's county; Dr. James Davidson, Queen's town; Robert Dennis, snow hill.

Joseph Ennes, near Sinepuxent; Edward Edelen, Piscataway; Peter Emerson, Patuxent.

James Fry, Patuxent; John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Gassaway, Elk Ridge; William Gale, Somerset county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Benjamin Galloway, Herring bay; Fielder Gant, Maryland; John Graham, Lower Marlborough, Jeremiah Galven, Port-Tobacco.

Charles Hogg, stone mason, Annapolis; rev. William Hughes, Maryland; Ephraim Howard, Elk-Ridge Landing; J. G. Hamilton (2), Pig-point; Robert Hepburn, Port-Tobacco; Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne; John Hennesy, Snow-creek; William Handy, son of Thomas, Worcester county.

Thomas Jenings, Robert Isabel, Annapolis.

King and Reynolds, Hunting-town.

William Loggan, Annapolis; Winefred Lanham, Prince George's county; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Elisabeth Leigh, Willybey's-point; William Little, Queen's town.

Willimina Moore, Calvert county; George Morton, Maryland; William Morgan, Abra. B. T. Malon, James Maclelland, or his son, St. Mary's county; Adam Muir, Vienna; Alexander M'Pherson, Charles county; William M'Leod (2), Benedict; Benjamin Mackall (2), William Mann, Patuxent.

Michael Nash, Port-Tobacco; Naval-Officer, Yeocomico.

Joshua Patten, Annapolis; John Plummer, West river; William Peat, Cambridge.

Absalom Ridgely, John Rogers, James Ringgold, Annapolis; Edward Reynolds (3), Patuxent; Henry Rogers, near Piscataway; Jane Rickitt, Anne-Arundel county; Gassaway Rawlings, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Philip Sullivan, Annapolis; R. Tho. Selby, near Annapolis; Mrs. Smith, John Somerville, Calvert county; John Stewart, Somerset county; James Steele, Dorchester county; Somerville and Ireland, Patuxent; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county.

Peter Thompson, Thomas James Thomas, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Welbank, Cornelius West, George Welsh, Annapolis; Benjamin Wailes, Prince George's county; William Waters, Somerset county; Williams, Cox, and Sim, William Weems, Patuxent; John Weems (3), Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county; John Willon, Little Falls of Port-Tobacco.

John Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the third day of August,

A VERY valuable tract of land, lying on the Head of South river, containing sixty acres, well improved; there are a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat-house, hen house and all other convenient out houses, a paled garden, apple orchard, and all other kinds of fruit trees, 8 acres of meadow ground now fit for the sithe; there are also two very fine mills, one a fulling, and the other a grist mill, with a never failing stream of water, all in good repair; stock of all kinds, horses, cattle, and hogs, some household and kitchen furniture. Three years credit will be given for all sums above three pounds. Bond with good security will be required. W 3

2 LEONARD GARY.

Cæcil county, June 27, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debt. W 8

2 JOHN RAWLINGS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, been appointed and authorised to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 17th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary's county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

X 3 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, at a meeting on the 10th of May last, resolved, that the unfinished house on the four acres of ground, within the city of Annapolis, lately granted to them for the use of the college, be repaired and completed; that it constitute the main building of the college; that wings be added thereto; and that the whole be constructed as nearly as may be, agreeably to a plan laid before them, by Mr. Joseph Clark; that Mr. Thomas Stone, Mr. Nicholas Carroll, Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, Mr. James Brice, and Mr. Charles Wallace, or any three or more of them, be fully authorised to make any contract or contracts, relative to the said work, and, for the purpose of carrying it on, to draw on the treasurer for any money which he hath or may have in his hands, except only the sum of £. 300, out of the second year's public donation.

The committee, thus appointed and authorised, think proper to give notice, that they have engaged Mr. Joseph Clark, for a moderate monthly allowance, to purchase materials, to employ workmen, to superintend the work, and to have it executed, under their direction and control, upon the most reasonable terms, and with all convenient dispatch.

The funds for enabling them to discharge their very important trust are considered as ample and sufficient. They consist of the first two years public donation of the sum of £. 1750 annually, and the sums voluntarily subscribed by private persons. Only one year's public donation has been received, and £. 300 agreeably to the direction of the legislature are to be retained out of the second year's donation; the gross amount of the sums subscribed is about £ 8,000; but although a considerable time has elapsed since the subscribers were called upon by the treasurer to pay one third part of their subscriptions, which was payable on the 1st of June 1785, not more than £. 200 has been paid into the treasury.

As the community is deeply interested in procuring a more general diffusion of science; as the want of a liberal instruction of youth during the late war has rendered it more immediately necessary to institute proper seminaries for the rising generation, the committee conjure the subscribers, by every consideration which can actuate good citizens, to perform their engagements without further delay.

Should this reasonable and just requisition be complied with, the committee entertain the most sanguine expectations, that, in less than twelve months the subscribers will have the satisfaction of beholding a grammar school flourish within those walls, which lately were mouldering into ruin; and that in little more than another year, will be completed such an institution, as, from its numerous advantages, cannot fail to rival the most celebrated seminaries within the United States.

A prospect like this must be pleasing to every honest and enlightened mind. If it be not realised, the committee are persuaded that the disappointment will be owing solely to the remissness of those who freely and voluntarily entered into the engagements which they are now called upon to perform. The visitors and governors have indeed a power of enforcing a performance; but every mode of coertion would be mortifying to *them*, disgraceful to the subscribers, and productive of delays, detrimental to the cause of humanity and learning.

2 By order,

E. RAMSAY, secretary.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Edward Edwards, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to send them in legally proved to

2 ANNE EDWARDS, executrix,
AQUILA EDWARDS,
WILLIAM EDWARDS,
CADWALADER EDWARDS,
JONATHAN EDWARDS, } executors.

June 26, 1786.

SOME time ago a certain JAMES DOUGLASS was committed to my custody as a horse-stealer, who, on the 24th instant, made his escape; he is a stout well looking fellow, fair complexion, with red hair and beard, appears to be about thirty-five years of age; had on a green forest cloth coat and jacket, blue duffil overalls, Irish linen shirt, old shoes and stockings; he was born in Pennsylvania, and has acquaintances in most parts of this state, therefore it is impossible to suppose what route he has taken. Whoever will apprehend him and deliver him to me shall receive five pounds.

2 NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

THERE is at the plantation of Belt Mullikin, in the Fork of Patuxent, near major Snowden's forge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, a star in her forehead, shod before, and appears to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

THE subſcribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requeſted to pay one fifth of their ſubſcriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next. 6

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by captain Robert Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, a ſorrel GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder R, ſhod before, has ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, a few white hairs in his forehead, appears to be nine years old, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

City Tavern,

THAT commodious houſe oppoſite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the moſt elegant manner by the ſubſcriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to aſſure the public that attendance and aſſiduity may be relied on, and flatters himſelf he will be able to give ſatisfaction, as thoſe who chooſe to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteeleſt accommodations and the ſtricteſt endeavours to pleaſe. He has alſo opened a complete livery-ſtable, where the utmoſt attention will be paid to the horſes entruſted to his care.

3 CORNELIUS MILLS.

A few Copies of the

L A W S

Of the laſt Seſſion,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houſes,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office. 3

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE partnerſhip of WILLIAMS and NETH having diſſolved on the 12th inſtant, all perſons in any manner indebted thereto are deſired to make payment to Joſeph Williams, who is properly authoriſed to receive the ſame, and who will ſettle and pay all juſt claims againſt the ſaid partnerſhip.

3X JOSEPH WILLIAMS, LEWIS NETH.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

I EXPECT ſoon to leave this ſtate; perſons having claims againſt me are requeſted to be ſpeedy in applying for payment. 3X LEWIS NETH.

June 20, 1786.

ON the 17th inſtant, was committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, a ſmall negro man by the name of CÆSAR, he ſays he is the property of Mr. Lloyd Dorſey, of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, ſhould it be the caſe Mr. Dorſey is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

3X NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, ſheriff of Prince-George's county.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Annapolis, an Iriſh indented ſervant woman named ELIZABETH ROBINSON, about twenty-four years old, rather fat, fair complexion, has light brown hair, part of which ſhe wears down over her forehead, the reſt turned back, has rather a plaintive tone of voice, and is poſſeſſed of a great deal of artifice; as I have been robbed of ſeveral articles I cannot particularize what different cloaths ſhe took with her. Whoever ſecures ſaid perſon, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, if taken in this ſtate, and ten dollars if taken in any other ſtate and brought to me, with reaſonable charges, paid by 3 R. HIGINBOTHOM.

MR. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be diſpoſed of at one dollar each. 3

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber has a general aſſortment of dry goods on hand; alſo Madeira and Teneriff wines, Jamaica ſpirit, old Weſt-India rum, fine Coniac brandy, hyſon, congo, and bohea teas, ſugars, coffee, pepper, &c. &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for *ready pay*, at his ſtore in the brick building fronting the Dock.

3X JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT ſeven hundred pounds ſterling coſt of goods, well aſſorted, and ſuitable to the ſeaſon. Likewiſe ſeveral young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceaſed.

The ſtore houſe lately occupied by ſaid J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON. 7

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 20th of July, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brogden,

SEVERAL very good work horſes, a three quarter blooded colt, and a filly by Chatham, ſeveral cows, a horſe cart, and ſome houſehold furniture. The terms will be made known on the day, by

3X WILLIAM BROGDEN, adminiſtrator.

June 20, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or ſeveral years,

THE houſe and lot in Queen-Anne, in which Mr. Duvall at preſent keeps tavern; the repairs wanting, with an addition to the houſe, will be made.

3X WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in poſſeſſion of major Wright, with ten working hands, ſtock of all kinds, plantation utenſils, proviſions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary building (even a chapel) on the premiſes; the fertility of the ſoil, pleaſant ſituation, advantage of fiſh of all ſorts, wild fowl, and oyſters in great abundance in their different ſeaſons, and its being ſo convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the beſt market for the ſeller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the ſame, or to the ſubſcriber, but to ſave any unneceſſary applications, no perſon need apply who cannot find undoubted ſecurity if required. 3 DAVID KERR.

To the PAINTERS.

WHEREAS a certificate, ſigned by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, and dated March 20, 1786, was publiſhed in a late Maryland Gazette, in contradiction to a report which ſaid Thomas was informed had been circulated in ſome parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, relative to the conduct of a certain *methodiſtical ſaint*, commonly called Ignatius Pigman, I ſhall be obliged to you to publiſh the following certificate, which I truſt will be ſufficient to prove what Mr. Thomas did ſay concerning the above-mentioned *ſaint*, and which was repeated by the ſubſcriber, who is, and ever has been of opinion, that of all the beaſts that infeſt the foreſt wolves in ſheeps cloathing are the worſt.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1786.

Kent-Iſland, June 3, 1786.

BEING requeſted by Mr. B. Galloway to recollect a piece of information relative to a certain Ignatius Pigman, which was communicated in my preſence to ſaid Galloway by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, I do hereby certify, that ſaid Thomas informed ſaid Galloway that the above named Ignatius Pigman, in running the lines of ſome land adjoining a tract the property of ſaid Thomas, had taken a very erroneous ſight, in order to include a ſmall houſe which ſtood upon ſaid tract, that ſome of the neighbours who were preſent had endeavoured to convince Mr. Pigman of his miſtake, aſſerting the houſe to be the property of Mr. Thomas, but without effect, as he ſeemed determined to have the ſaid houſe included within the lines of his land.

3X PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the fourth inſtant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending noſe, ſmall eyes, a ſmall mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a ſcar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blackſmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there paſſed for a free man by the name of John Roſſier; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one ſtriped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one ſpotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damaſk breeches, one pair of black bombaſin ditto, one white ſhirt, one oſnabrig ditto, one pair of ſhoes and buckles, ſtockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaiſant. Any perſon that will ſecure the ſaid negro in any gaol ſhall receive the above reward, paid by W S

HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all perſons from entertaining the ſaid negro at their peril. 5X

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night laſt, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a hanging mane on her near ſide, part of which was cut ſome time ago and occaſions its ſtanding upright, a ſwitch tail, ſhe paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall have four dollars, if taken up at any diſtance from town ſhall have eight dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART. 7

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth inſtant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or ſix inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow caſt, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a ſmall ſcar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarſe felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn oſnabrig trouſers, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

t.f SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-ſaw, and can play on the violin. 6

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN conſequence of an act paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, the commiſſioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon thoſe perſons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 ſtock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpoſe, to render an account of the quantities they reſpectively took or cauſed to be taken away, and to pay for the ſame, otherwiſe a bill in chancery will be filed againſt them without delay. The commiſſioners requeſt the favour of ſuch citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, leſt ſuch perſons ſhould ſhamefully neglect to render an account.

The commiſſioners will contract with any perſon or perſons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this ſpring, the dimenſions 127 feet by 63 feet, ſtone for the purpoſe being already at the place; they alſo wiſh to receive propoſals from any perſon inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commiſſioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any propoſals that may be made in conſequence of this notice. 17

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The laſt gentle hint.

WE have ſeveral times, by way of advertiſement, called on all thoſe indebted to us to appear and ſettle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions againſt thoſe who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the ſcarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and truſting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reaſonable and very moderate requiſitions; but we are now convinced that Job's ſtock of patience would not be ſufficient to bear with the tardineſs of the preſent day; we therefore now, for the *laſt time*, require all who owe us to come in and ſettle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us caſh, by or before the firſt day of June next. Thoſe who do not regard this notice may be aſſured that ſuits will be commenced without ceremony.

17 WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for caſh only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are ſeveral women with one, two, and three children, ſeveral girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about ſixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will ſoon be ſerviceable, and ſold very reaſonable for caſh. Inquire of the printers. 16

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſtant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a ſtout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a ſawyer; had on when he went away, a ſhort white cotton jacket and trouſers, a pair of country made ſhoes and ſtockings; he probably may paſs as a perſon permitted to hire himſelf, and now looking out for work, but no ſuch permiſſion is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow ſhall receive three pounds reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home from a diſtance.

17 WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well ſituated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaſer may ſuit himſelf as to quality. One half muſt be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe will pleaſe to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Cheſter-town, Kent county. 20

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Maccubbin, ſon of Joſeph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

9X SARAH MACCUBBIN, adminiſtratrix.

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